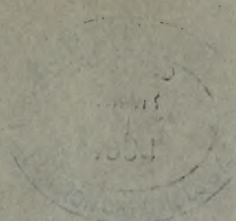


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1893

Index ed



S. R. FERGUS, PRES'T.
H. W. FREEMAN, SEC'Y.

ESTABLISHED 1864.
INCORPORATED 1890.

The Farmers Nursery Co.,

TADMOR, OHIO.

A FULL LINE OF NURSERY STOCK,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL.

Specialties: Crosby Peach and Greenville Strawberry.



HALE'S HARDY PEACH,—THE "CROSBY" (EXCELSIOR.)

Originated near Lowell, Mass.; tree low spreading, willowy habit of growth, *fruit buds hardy*, so that "CROSBY," *produces full annual crops when all others fail*; fruit medium size, rich orange yellow splashed with carmine on the sunny side; perfect free-stone, pit small, flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet and rich



GREENVILLE.

The "Greenville" originated on the fruit farm of E. M. Buechly, of Darke Co., Ohio, in 1883. It has been thoroughly tried at the experimental stations for the past five years, and reports are unanimous in its favor. It leads for productiveness, market, home-use, and general purpose; combines earliness, firmness, large size, good quality, very even and fine color, with wonderful vigor and health of plant; free from rust, and attains its greatest productiveness when planted near Beder Wood.

Greenville



REPORTS FOR 1891.

"One of the very best of 150 varieties fruited at Missouri Experimental Station. Crescent, the only one equaling it in productiveness, while but two excelled it in size."—JOHN W. CLARK, Horticulturist.

"A new berry of many excellent points, very large, good quality, and equally valuable for market and home."—GEO. C. BUTZ, Hort., Penn. Experimental Station.

REPORTS FOR 1892.

"*Most productive of twenty-five selected varieties.*"—PENN. EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

"In your list of varieties Greenville merits first place, either for home use or market."—MISSOURI EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Comparisons were obtained between Greenville, Warfield, Haverland and Bubach, from Six States, embracing the Experimental Stations of Ohio, Indiana, New York, Missouri and Minnesota, W. J. Scoville, of Wisconsin, and the Secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural Society.

By grading of above authorities on "Scale of Ten," Greenville leads for home use and market, as it received the highest average.

REPORTS FOR 1893.

By the average of Experimental Reports this year "*Greenville leads for productiveness, near market, home use and general purpose.*" See summary below:

This Summary is Based on Reports of the Ten State Experimental Stations named opposite.							
	Productiveness.	Market, Near.	Market, Distant.	Home Use.	General Purpose.	OHIO. INDIANA. PENNSYLVANIA. SOUTH CAROLINA. OREGON.	DELAWARE. MASSACHUSETTS. MISSOURI. MICHIGAN. MINNESOTA.
GREENVILLE,	1	1	2	1	1	The "Scale of Ten" is based on a score of ten points, and the variety obtaining the highest grade is given first place. The figure 1 represents first place; 2, second place, etc. No Stations sent comparisons on this list, for 1893, except the ones named above.	
WARFIELD,	4	6	1	6	5		
HAVERLAND,	2	2	4	4	2		
BUBACH,	6	4	5	5	7		
CRESCENT,	3	7	7	8	3		
CUMBERLAND,	8	3	6	2	8		
ENHANCE,	5	8	8	7	6		
GANDY,	7	5	3	3	4		

Prices or other information on application.



The Farmers Nursery Co.,

TADMOR, OHIO.

AGENT.

—THE—
Greenville Strawberry.



INTRODUCED BY

The Verdict of Experimental Stations after
a three years' test.

TREES AND BUDS OF "CROSBY" FOR SALE.

CIRCULARS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Crosby.	Elberta.	Mt. Rose.	O. M. Free.	Positions, as regards "Hardiness and Reliability of Crops." Given by the following authorities:
1				Massachusetts Experimental Station.
1	2			Minnesota Experimental Station.
1	2			Indiana Experimental Station.
1				W. W. Farnsworth, Sec'y Ohio State Horticultural Society.
1	2			Charles Wright, Sup't Pomology, World's Fair.
1	2			Rural New Yorker, N. Y.
1	5	3	4	American Agriculturist, Chicago, Ill.
1	3	4	5	Horticultural Art Journal, Rochester, N. Y.
1	3	4	5	Orchard and Garden, Little Silver, New Jersey.
1	2	4	3	Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penn.
1		2	5	Fruit Growers' Association, Ontario, Publishers, Canadian Horticulturist.

See our ad. on "Greenville" Strawberry this issue.

The Crosby Peach.

THIS IRON-CLAD PEACH originated at Billerica, Mass., about 1875, and a few trees were distributed through Northern Massachusetts and New Hampshire, after which the originator died, and propagation and distribution was discontinued; however, THE CONSTANT BEARING OF THESE TREES FOR TEN YEARS, OFTEN WHEN ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED, have brought the hardiness and value of this variety to public attention, and the demand for trees has become enormous from those who know it best.

The tree is of the low, spreading willowy habit of growth, similar to Hill's Chili, Wager, and others of that class of hardy peaches; however, it is even more dwarf than these, and often the entire product of a tree, two bushels or even more, can be picked by a man standing on the ground. The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, with distinct seam on the blossom end, bright, orange yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on the sunny side, of beautiful appearance, and not so acid as most yellow peaches of the Crawford class. It ripens between Early and Late Crawford, or about with Old Mixon, a good family peach at all times, and, on account of its beautiful color, will command a ready sale alongside of the best standard sorts, in a season of abundance; however, when it is considered that *its fruit buds are so hardy as to withstand the frosts of winter and spring that often kill all other good varieties*, its special value is apparent; A FINE YELLOW PEACH TO SUPPLY THE MARKET WHEN THERE ARE NO OTHERS.

The following careful pomological description of this peach is given by Mr. W. A. Taylor, assistant Pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:—

"The fruit is of medium size, round, oblate, sometimes compressed, and tapering toward the apex. The suture is distinctly marked, though not very deep, except at the apex, beyond which it extends about half an inch. The tip is small, not protruding outside of the suture. In color it is a bright yellow, beautifully splashed and distinctly striped with bright crimson, in this respect resembling Columbia, skin moderately thick and covered with short down. The flesh is light yellow, red at the stone, from which it is free; in texture it is firm; moderately juicy: in flavor a mild sub-acid; quality good. The leaves are of medium size, dark green, with senulate margin, and prominent, reniform glands."

The season of 1890 was one of almost total failure of peaches all over the country, yet CROSBY trees in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire were loaded with fruit, and product sold in Boston and local markets at \$2.50 and \$3 per half bushel basket; \$5 to \$6 per bushel, wholesale, and it was much the same in 1886, when Crosby was the only variety uninjured by the frosts of winter. The winter and early spring of 1890 killed nearly all peach buds east of the Rocky Mountains, yet Prof Maynard at the Massachusetts Experiment Station reported in April, 1890,

"NINETY-TWO PER CENT. OF CROSBY BUDS ALIVE," and Wherever
Growing in "Cold, Bleak New England," Crosby Gave
a Full Crop of Fruit in 1890,

when there was a total failure of all the old standard varieties in the favored regions of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

It surely is what the *New England Homestead* calls a

"FROST PROOF PEACH."

At the 1890, 1891, and 1892 exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society the Crosby was awarded premiums, and well-informed horticulturists know that this society does not give prizes at random. Crosby was also awarded first premium at Fitchburg, Mass., fair, September 22, 1891, and at the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Washington, D. C., the same week; the Special Fruit Committee, in their report, said of the Crosby, "a very fine looking peach of fine quality and said to be a great bearer."

Samples of the Crosby were sent to the office of The Country Gentleman at Albany, New York, and that paper, on September 24, 1891, said: "The peaches reached us in excellent order and answer well the description given above; indeed, they are AMONG THE BEST IN QUALITY AND APPEARANCE of Northern-grown peaches we have seen this season."

Mr. A. N. Brown, a life-long peach grower of Delaware, and Special Census Agent of the Government to investigate the great peach industry, under date of Wyoming, Del., October 12, 1891, writes:

"It was my pleasure to see the new Crosby peach at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, recently held at Washington, D. C., and I was very much pleased with its appearance. IT HAS A BEAUTIFUL COLOR, which is one of the strong points in a peach, in order to have a market value; of EXCELLENT FLAVOR, a perfect freestone. All these favorable qualities, together with ITS TIME OF RIPENING AND MOST WONDERFUL HARDINESS, make it an extremely valuable acquisition to our list of profitable peaches. I shall certainly want trees for planting next spring, and think our growers here will be anxious to get hold of it, as it possesses the characteristics in a peach they are looking for."

W. P. Corsa, an old nurseryman and peach grower of Delaware, but now connected with the Pomological Division of U. S. Department of Agriculture, writes us under date of Washington, D. C., October 15, 1891:

"I was much interested in the examination of the Crosby peach, of which variety specimens were on exhibition at the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society.

"A fruit of medium size, in season before late Crawford, it presents a strikingly bright yellow surface, splashed and distinctly striped with bright crimson; its skin and texture of flesh are firm enough to insure good carriage; its light, yellow, firm flesh (red at the stone), becomes melting and juicy at maturity; its short, plump seed is entirely free; in flavor is mild sub-acid, and in quality good.

"I am pleased to learn that by some secret power of its own, the tree of this variety maintains through severe frost the vitality of its fruit buds.

"ON THE LINES OF HARDINESS OF BUDS and of later spring blooming seem to LIE THE FUTURE PEACH FOR PROFIT."

The New England Homestead of October 3, 1891, said: "The samples of this fruit (Crosby peach) received by *The Homestead*, September 23d, were of medium size and EXCEEDINGLY RICH IN COLOR. The flesh was firm, of EXQUISITE QUALITY AND MELTING FLAVOR, and proved a perfect free stone."

At the Agricultural fair at Duxbridge, Mass., October 1, 1891, the Crosby was awarded the First Premium. Committee write, *Crosby is best flavored peach they ever tasted.*

Prof. S. T. Maynard, Horticulturist of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, says: "The Crosby peach was brought to my attention many years ago, and from the buds sent me trees were grown, part of which were sent to New Hampshire, some planted in North Hadley and others on the college grounds, before we knew its full value; the REMARKABLE THING ABOUT THE PEACH IS THAT IT HAS BORNE FRUIT THREE OR FOUR SEASONS WHEN ALL OTHER VARIETIES HAVE FAILED. It is a yellow-fleshed variety of medium size and of good quality; if it continues to fruit as it has done in the past it will be one of our profitable varieties. The Wager and Crosby are somewhat alike, both in tree and fruit, but the Wager did not bear last season or the year before, the buds were all killed, while those of Crosby gave a full crop."

W. D. Hinds, writing to the *New England Homestead*, of Springfield, Mass., says:

"The Crosby peach is proving to be remarkably hardy and prolific. IT HAS

BORNE FULL CROPS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS HERE, VERY NEAR THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LINE, ALSO IN GREENVILLE AND GOFFSTOWN, N. H. IT HAS STOOD TWELVE DEGREES BELOW ZERO AND BORNE IMMENSE CROPS, WHILE ALL OTHER KINDS WERE KILLED IN THE SAME ORCHARD. One orchard of one hundred trees was set seven years last spring of Stumps, Crawford's and twenty-five Crosbys. The Crosbys have given four full crops, the Crawford's have given none until this year, and the Stumps gave only two crops in the same time.

"The fruit is roundish in form, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam across the blossom end. The color is bright yellow, with a red cheek, freestone, yellow, flesh, sweet, juicy, and rich. In fact it combines more good points than any other peach ever known here. THIS VARIETY WILL REVOLUTIONIZE PEACH GROWING when it becomes known to fruit growers."

J. H. Hale of Connecticut, says of it:

"For season 1892, Crosby sustained its former reputation in every way, producing its tenth successive crop in Massachusetts and New Hampshire—full crops of superior fruit on all trees old enough to fruit; one three-year-old orchard here of 5,000 trees, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Stump, and Crosby, it was the only variety to produce a crop of fruit. The quality proved to be even better than we had supposed, and it is generally agreed to be the best flavored yellow peach grown, and so pronounced by expert judges at half a dozen fairs where it was exhibited this last fall."

A basket of the fruit being sent a thousand miles by express to the Chicago meeting of the American Horticultural Society, Parker Earl, President of the Society, writing from Ocean Springs, Miss., Dec. 27, 1892, says:

"My impressions of Crosby were very favorable. The package came through in excellent order to Chicago, and the peaches were eaten by the society. They were very beautiful, and as good as any peach need to be. It is a valuable peach wherever it will succeed. I hear you are doing the 'biggest thing on earth' in peaches."

On January 24th, at the annual meeting of the Connecticut State Pomological Society, Prof. Taylor, Assistant United States Pomologist, said he was at the Chicago meeting of the American Horticultural Society, helped to sample the Crosby there, found all samples sound and in good condition, bright color, small pit, and superior quality; thought it belonged to a new type of peaches that were to be of great value where many others would fail.

Mr. David Baird, an old and experienced peach grower of New Jersey, writes: "I was pleased with the Crosby peach as I saw it on the tables at the American Pomological meeting in Washington, D. C., and judging from its appearance as I saw it on the plates, (with what is said of its iron-clad proclivities, fruiting when and where all other varieties fail), would regard it as a valuable late market sort."

Mr. Charles Wright, one of the most progressive peach cultivators of Delaware, writes: "I saw the Crosby peach at the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society, held at Washington, D. C., and being one of the committee to examine and report on peaches, I had ample opportunity to test its merits as a variety. It is of fair size, similar in size, quality, and appearance to St. John; a perfect freestone of delicious flavor, and if, as you say, hardy in fruit bud, it certainly leaves little else to be desired. While it is not so large as Crawford or Old Mixon, if it will bear a crop when these varieties fail, it will certainly be more profitable to the peach grower. This seems to me to be just what we are all looking for, a peach with a hearty fruit bud that will stand frost and cold and produce a crop, and you have my best wishes for success in bringing so valuable a peach before the public."

The Massachusetts Ploughman of October 3, 1891, says: We have just received some beautiful specimens of the Crosby peach; they are of very attractive appearance, yellow, with a red side next the sun, and with red spots. The flesh is yellow with a red pit; the flavor is simply delicious."

The following note from the *American Agriculturalist* Jan., '92, explains itself: "THE CROSBY PEACH.—This is the name now given to the peach described in our last issue under the name of Excelsior. The reason for this change was the fact that there is already a variety under the name of Princess Excelsior,

which would be apt to lead to confusion. The new name was selected in honor of the originator of the variety, a nurseryman named Crosby, who lived at Billerica, Mass."

This is the same extra hardy peach referred to in our catalogue last season, and the same as has been known and fruited for ten years past in Worcester county, Mass., and Hillsborough County, N. H., under the local name of Excelsior; but, as it is yet unknown outside of New England, the change in name was made at the suggestion of the Pomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington.

TYPES IN PEACHES.

PERSIAN TYPE—WAGER STRAIN.

We group under this strain the Wager, Muir and Crosby. These varieties are extremely hardy in tree and bud, equaling the Hill's Chili strain in enduring a rigorous climate and late Spring frosts. We consider the fruit of this strain superior to that of the Hill's Chili strain, it being larger and better in flavor. The Wager and Muir are thought by some to be identical; but we believe it to be fairly well established that the Wager originated in Western New York, and the Muir in California; but the difference in tree and fruit is so slight that a suspicion that they are identical is not unreasonable. The Wager in the Northern and Eastern States is a profitable market sort, as it often produces good crops in unfavorable seasons. The Crosby, only lately brought to notice, has attracted marked attention because of its hardiness, excelling in that respect, it is claimed, the Wager and Muir. The trees of this strain, in the nursery, are vigorous and upright, with long, willowy branches, the Crosby being somewhat shorter in growth than the other two varieties; color of the leaves and bark yellowish green. The size of the fruit is above medium to large, and very downy; color light golden yellow; flesh bright yellow and rather firm.

NEW AND RARE VARIETIES.

THE CROSBY PEACH.

The introducer of this variety, writes under the date of February 16, from South Glastonbury, Connecticut: "Our experience with the fruit of 1892, proved it to be of the very highest quality, among yellow peaches. The trees are inclined to overbear, when the fruit is only of moderate size; but properly thinned, they grow to a good large size. In September last, taking an 8-ounce Crawford and an 8-ounce Crosby, we found the pit of the Crawford to be three and a half times heavier than that of the Crosby. Have had the coldest winter on record here for sixty years—twice the mercury in our orchards has been to 22 degrees below zero, and yet every fruit bud of the Crosby is now alive, while the others are badly damaged."

The Practical Nurseryman.

American Agriculturist,
New York, March 24, 1893.

The Farmer Nursery Co., Tadmor, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your inquiry about the hardiness of the peaches named, we state that we think the Crosby is the hardest peach we have any knowledge of. Champion is claimed to come next, but we have no personal experience with this variety. Mountain Rose and Old Mixon come next, and Elberta we think, is the least hardy of the kinds named.

Yours truly,

EDITORS.

The Fruit Growers Association of Ontario.

GRIMSBY, March 15, 1893.

Dear Sir:—I would place Crosby first for hardiness, Mountain Rose second, and Old Mixon last—I do not think it any harder than Crawford. Elberta, I have not fruited.

Yours truly,

L. WOLVERTON.

W. J. Green, Horticulturist, Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station, says: "Have not tested the Crosby, but I have considerable faith in it as a hardy peach."

New York Experimental Station.

March 9, 1893.

Crosbey peach not tested. Others say, "It is very hardy."

PETER COLLIER, Director.

From Secretary, Ohio State Horticultural Society.

WATERVILLE, O, March 3, 1893.

The reputation of the Crosbey is that it is hardier than the peach you mention, viz: Elberta, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, Stump, or Crawfords, etc."

The following letter is from one of the most prominent fruit growers of Indiana.

GLENWOOD, Indiana, January 28, 1893.

Friend:—I write you to-day concerning matters in general. We have had a most remarkable winter thus far, the snow has been about sixteen (16) inches on a level, and the cold intense, the mercury running from 21 to 24 degrees below zero. The peach crop is reported killed all over the state. Now I wish to make a statement that may be of advantage to you. I find on examination, that there is not a bud hurt on the Crosbey, and I think it safe to say that it is a "Frost Proof Peach," and that it is of good quality and fine appearance.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN REED.

For Hardiness, Productiveness, Regularity of crops, (this is the *eleventh* season without a failure) Quality and color, the Crosbey is without a peer. It is recommended by the Horticultural press in general, and leading peach orchardists and horticulturists.

We have proved our faith in its value by planting extensively of it before offering it for sale, but now having a fine stock, the Crosbey is offered to the general public for the first time.

Remember we are Headquarters for Crosbey.

—THE—
✓
Greenville Strawberry.



INTRODUCED BY

The Verdict of Experimental Stations after
a three years' test.

Greenville, Most Productive of Twenty-Five Selected Varieties, 1892, Penn. Experimental Station.



THE Greenville Strawberry,

Tried and Approved at Government
Experiment Stations during
last Three Years.

KNOWS NO SUPERIOR.

MARKET.	HOME USE.	MARKET.	HOME USE.	MARKET.	HOME USE.	MARKET.	HOME USE.
Greenville.	Warfield.	Haverland	Bubach.				
10	10	8	7	9	9	9	8
9	9	10	10	10	9	9	8
7	7	10	8	8	10	7	7
9	9	10	7	7	9	8	8
8	9	9	8	8	8	7	8
10	10	10	10	10	6	7	4
9	9	8	7	8	6	7	7
9	8 ² / ₃	8 ¹ / ₃	7 ² / ₃				

MISSOURI EXPERIMENTAL STATION.
INDIANA EXPERIMENTAL STATION.
MINNESOTA EXPERIMENTAL STATION.
NEW YORK EXPERIMENTAL STATION.
OHIO EXPERIMENTAL STATION.
E. J. SCOFIELD, HANOVER, WIS.
W. W. FARNSWORTH, SECRETARY OHIO
STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
AVERAGE FOR HOME USE AND MARKET.

PRICES AND CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

This Scale is based on a score of Ten (10) points, and the Scoring is based on an ideal standard of a given qualification.

The Greenville Strawberry.

INTRODUCTORY.

In bringing out this new candidate for public favor, we do it fully cognizant of the fact that new strawberries are now so numerous as to puzzle us sometimes in making selections; as a certain writer puts it, "they are as plenty as blackbirds;" yet we believe in the saying that "there is always room at the top," and we offer it to the public, not merely because it is a novelty, but because of its merits at home and abroad. It has been tested for several years at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and for nine years past on my fruit farm. Confident of its success, and that it will please all who give it a trial, we shall start it on its mission in the spring of 1893.

History and Description.

The Greenville Strawberry is an accidental seedling found on the fruit farm of E. M. Buechly, near Greenville, O., where the writer found it in the spring of '83. It fruited so successfully the first season after starting that he propagated it in a small way and tried it further. After a fair trial it was found so valuable that he has planted more of it for the last two years than all other sorts together.

Berries of large size, good quality, medium texture, very productive, season medium to late, color very even and fine, flowers pistillate, plants very vigorous and free from rust.

TESTIMONIALS.

We give a few of the many testimonials on hand in its favor, and we are glad to be able to say we have yet the first unfavorable report to get from it:

Taken as a whole, it was one of the very best among some 150 different varieties fruited at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station this season (1891). The Crescent is the only one equaling it in productiveness, while but two excelled it in size.—John W. Clark, Horticulturist.

This is a new berry of many excellent points, and will compare favorably with any sort upon the market. The foliage is free from rust; the flowers very large and pistillate. The berries are very large, much like Sharpless in shape, but unlike it that it ripens evenly. It is very sweet and of good quality. This berry is equally good for market and home.—Geo. C. Butz, Horticulturist Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station.

LaFayette, Ind., July 3, 1891. Dear Sir:—The Greenville Strawberry which you sent to us in the spring of 1890 has made a good growth, and we have just finished picking a magnificent crop of fruit. The berry is quite uniformly large, of good quality and makes a fine appearance. I am very much pleased with its behavior this year.—J. Troop, Horticulturist Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Greenville Strawberry has been one of the best varieties tested at this Station this year. The fruits are fine and of good quality. The plants make a vigorous growth and multiply rapidly.—Peter Collier, Director New York Agricultural Experiment Station.

The following is the official report of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station for 1891: "The Greenville is a strong competitor of the Bubach, and indeed bears some resemblance to that variety. The plants are a shade lighter in color than the Bubach, make a stronger growth and are quite as productive. The berries average a little smaller than Bubach, but are more uniform in size and regular in outline, and of finer texture. It seems probable that the Greenville will have the important advantage over the Bubach of being a better shipper."

E. J. Scofield, Hanover, Wis.—The Greenville arrived April 14th in fine order. Very nice plants.

E. J. Hull Olyphant, Pa., writes me that he had received plants from five different States, but the Greenville were the finest looking and largest plants he bought this year.

Henry Swinge, dealer in fine fruits, 31 N. Penn street, Indianapolis, Indiana, writes as follows: "The Greenville berry holds up much better than the Bubach in each shipment to me. I think it is a good berry to ship."

Granton, Ontario, Canada, June 17, 1891.—Friend: I think much of the Greenville. The plant is all that can be desired—with strong fruit trusses—full of promise for a good yield of large berries. I believe it has a good claim for general planting with those who like something good in the strawberry line.

Truly yours, John Little.

(Mr. Little is considered among the best authorities on strawberries in Canada.)

Under date of March 5, '92, he writes as follows: "I have fruited it once; the plant is healthy and vigorous, without a blemish, making a sufficient number of runners, able to reproduce itself, which some of the late introductions, so greatly praised, are not able to do. Berry large, good quality, a free bearer; color medium."

Reports of 1892.

Prof. C. A. Keffer, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbia, Missouri, says: "I am very much pleased with the Greenville Strawberry. It fruited with Crescent, and in productiveness and size was the equal of that excellent sort, and of better quality. The plants are standing the summer very well. Our soil is a heavy clay loam, and if the Greenville is as successful on other soils as with us, it will prove of the highest value. I will add that I never knew the Crescent to be so large as this year, and the Greenville is certainly larger than the Crescent usually is. You are safe in claiming it to be one of the very best sorts of recent introduction, and it deserves to be widely grown."

"Have nothing to take back of what we have said in former reports regarding Greenville. It is a first-class market berry, and is good enough for home use. The plants are healthy and productive; the berries of fair size and attractive. I rank Greenville as among the best."—W. J. Green, Horticulturist of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio, August 3, 1892.

Under date of June 24, 1892, Prof. J. Troop, of the Experiment Station of LaFayette, Indiana, writes: "That owing to an excess of rainfall and excessively hot weather during time of ripening, none of our berries done so well, that is, continued in bearing so long last year; but the Greenville has held its own with the best of them."—(See Report of '91.)

M. Crawford, Cuyahoga Falls, O., writes: "The Greenville plants that I had for fruiting this year, were set in the fall, and had no rain until November, so that they really had no chance, but they showed the original tendency to bear a large crop. My new plants look well."

Waterville Ohio, June 23, 1892. Dear Sir:—My Greenville plants are doing finely. I saw it in fruit at the Experiment Station, side by side with Bubach, and after careful examination believe Greenville the better of the two. Yours truly, W. W. Farnsworth, Secretary Ohio State Horticultural Society.

Westerville, Ohio, August 15, 1892. Dear Sir:—In regard to the Greenville Strawberry plants, would say they are fine. We planted Bubachs by the side of them so as to test these two varieties together. The Greenville is making at least two plants to the Bubach's one. So far the plants are perfectly healthy. We are highly pleased with them. Yours truly, Irwin Bros.

Granton, Ontario, Canada, August 5, 1892. The Greenville Strawberry plants sent here for testing still maintain my former reports about it. The plant is without blemish, vigorous and productive. It is a showy market sort. I value it much; and find no weak points in it after a three years' test. I can fully recommend it for general cultivation. Yours truly, John Little.

The Greenville plants have done the best so far this season of any of the new varieties set this spring. It has received no better care than the others. If the fruit equals the plants, it will be a success. E. J. Scofield, Hanover, Wisconsin.

They are the cleanest and finest appearing plants in my patch of over fifty varieties. E. J. Hull, Olyphant, Penn.

The Beder Woods heads the list for productiveness, with Greenville, a seedling from Ohio, a close second: the fruits of which are so much larger and finer in appearance than the Beder Woods that it is probable that the receipts from the sale of the yield of the two varieties would be in favor of the Greenville.—*Garden and Forest*.

New York Agricultural Experimental Station, Geneva, New York, August 5th, 1892. Dear Sir:—Our Bulletin speaks of the Greenville thus: "The Beder Woods, the most productive variety this season, is followed very closely by the Greenville, and as the Greenville has the advantage of being larger, would probably sell for more per quart than the Beder Woods." Sincerely yours, Peter Collier, Director.

"Greenville Strawberry is a good berry with healthy foliage and good form and color."—Samuel B. Green, Horticulturist of Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony's Park, Minn.

State College, Centre County, Penn., July 15th, 1892. The Greenville Strawberry gave the best results of all the varieties grown here this season. The yield was the largest and the quality of berries very fine. This berry promises to hold a foremost place among the future standard sorts, as it is a large fruit, ripening evenly and early. The plants are vigorous and hardy. It deserves the highest recommendation. Very truly, Geo. C. Butz.

GREENVILLE.

We received our stock of the spring of '92 direct from the originator one year in advance of its general introduction. Plants have done the best of any variety on our place. We have not detected a weak point in them and expect to see something grand next June in this berry. E. J. Scofield, Hanover, Wis.

How Long will it Be?

We are glad to note that our experiment stations are bringing about a change in the introduction of new fruits. They are supported by the public, and the public should insist upon it that all new fruits should be thoroughly tested before being sent out. The Greenville has had a thorough trial of nine years at its home, and from three to five years at the leading experiment stations of the United States and Canada, the reports from which have been unanimous in its favor.—*Ohio Farmer*.

We received the following comparison in March, 1893, from the Missouri Experimental Station:

	MARKET.	HOME USE.
GREENVILLE	1	1
HAVERLAND	2	2
BUBACH	2	3
WARFIELD	3	4

L. J. Farmer, of Pulaski, N. Y., has had no experience with Greenville, but knows it to be highly recommended by good authorities, dated March 7, 1893.

Pennsylvania Experimental Station, March 11, 1893.

Dear Sirs:—Replying to yours of the ninth instant. We have fruited only the Greenville of the list you quote. We expect a test crop of the others this year. We think very highly of Greenville, both for home and market, placing it above Crescent in Pennsylvania. Very truly, GEO. C. BUTZ.

Thus the highest and most disinterested authorities place Greenville as being "productive as Crescent," "better than Bubach," "berries very large," "better shipper than Bubach," "yield the largest," "very much like Sharpless," "very sweet and of good quality." What more can be desired to make the perfect strawberry.

In its summary of tests of 120 varieties for 1892, the Missouri Station makes classes, first, "ten best all things considered;" second, "ten varieties producing largest fruit;" third, "ten best, quality alone considered;" fourth, "ten most productive varieties;" and *Greenville is the only variety accorded a place in all four of the lists*.



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